

BULGARIA WILL TAKE DOBRUDJA, HUNGARY SLICE OFF FRONTIER

SOFIA'S FINANCE MINISTER RETURNING FROM BUCHAREST PARLEY ANNOUNCES PRELIMINARY PEACE WILL BE SIGNED, AND LATER A FINAL AGREEMENT

Amsterdam, March 6.—M. Toncheff, Bulgarian minister of finance and head of the peace delegation, has returned from Bucharest to report to his government on the negotiations with Rumania. He explained to the Bulgarian sobranie that on the expiration of the armistice on Saturday the Rumanian delegates announced that the crown council in Jassy had decided to accept the conditions offered by the Central powers, including the cession of the Dobrudja, readjustment of the frontier between Hungary and Rumania and the granting of economic concessions.

The Rumanian government then was informed that it must sign before noon of March 6 a preliminary treaty embodying these terms and that negotiations would be resumed immediately with a view to a further armistice and the final conclusion of peace. M. Toncheff said the preliminary treaty between the individual countries would be drawn up in identical terms, but in the final treaty, which would require some alterations in the wording, it would expressly stipulate that Rumania cede the Dobrudja to Bulgaria. The economic concessions also would be set forth clearly, the work of defining them probably occupying some time.

J. E. REDMOND FAMOUS IRISH LEADER IS DEAD

HEART FAILURE FOLLOWS OPERATION FOR INTESTINAL TROUBLE—HEADED NATIONALIST PARTY AND FOR 25 YEARS FOUGHT TO OBTAIN HOME RULE

London, March 6.—John E. Redmond, the Irish nationalist leader, died this morning. Mr. Redmond, who underwent an operation in London last Friday, passed a fair day yesterday and apparently was maintaining the progress shown on Monday.

The Irish convention, which had been supported by Mr. Redmond, adopted yesterday a message of sympathy expressing hope for his recovery. Mr. Redmond passed away peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this morning. Death was caused by heart failure following the operation, which was for an intestinal obstruction. This was borne courageously and it relieved the patient, but heart failure intervened on Tuesday night.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement:

"We regret to announce that John Redmond died at 7:45 this morning. Owing to several severe attacks of illness a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperative necessary owing to an intestinal obstruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day Tuesday heart failure supervened during the night and after a few hours Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away."

For more than 25 years John E. Redmond fought for home rule in Ireland and for a majority of that time he was the recognized leader of Ireland's "struggle for liberty."

As chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party—the Nationalists—he exerted a powerful influence in bringing about the creation of the Irish convention organized in July, 1917, to devise a system of government for the island. When David Lloyd George, the British Premier, in that year offered two methods of settling the vexed Irish question, it was Redmond who, as spokesman for the Nationalists, rejected the proposition for a partition of Ireland and, instead, accepted Lloyd George's alternative plan for the convocation of the Irish convention in which Irishmen of nearly all parties and creeds might meet in the effort to compose their differences and draft a constitution that would afford justice to all.

Redmond was one of the delegates to the convention which sat at various times at Dublin, Belfast and Cork in 1917 and 1918.

Born in 1851, son of W. A. Redmond, member of the British Parliament from Wexford, Ireland, John E. Redmond had sat almost continuously in the British House of Commons since 1881. There his parliamentary career was marked by his efforts to secure the release of nearly all political prisoners and his devotion to his parliamentary and political duties.

Prior to his first election to Parliament from New Ross, Ireland, Redmond was for some time a clerk in the vote office of the House of Commons. From 1885 to 1891 he represented North Wexford, but in 1891 he was elected from Waterford and had been returned from that district since generally without opposition.

Redmond's eloquence and his grasp of parliamentary procedure won him early recognition in Parliament and when in 1891 the Irish party was disrupted, consequent on the Parnell scandals, he became the accredited leader of the Parnellites. In 1900 he succeeded in bringing about an amalgamation of the two leading Nationalist parties and made his position as Nationalist leader secure.

Redmond was well known in the United States, which he visited in 1908 and 1910, and Australia, where in 1914 he not only performed a great service for his party in directing the collection of a fund of more than \$50,000 but found a wife in the per-

DON'T HAVE TO PROVE THOMAS FIRED FATAL SHOT TO INDICT HIM

SUFFICIENT TO SHOW THAT ACCUSED ABETTED, COMMANDED OR COUNSELLED DEED WHICH RESULTED IN SHOOTING AND MURDER OF PANNILL AT WATER ST. RIOT

"It is not necessary where two or more persons are accused of murder that each should actually have struck the blow which caused death," Judge John P. Kellogg said today in instructing the grand jury to pass upon the accusations against William (Baby Doll) Thomas and Jacob (Texas) Hankins.

NAVAL WARFARE RESULTS STILL FAVOR BRITISH

Sir Eric Geddes Reviews Situation On Sea for Last Year

LOSS OF BRESLAU SERIOUS TO HUNS

Mediterranean Sinkings Will Need More Attention, Says Admiralty Lord

London, March 6.—The introduction of the naval estimates in the house of commons today was made the occasion by Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, for a lengthy speech in which he summed up the naval situation during the last year. (Copies of the speech were received by cable from London yesterday.)

"On the whole, naval warfare during the last year has proceeded increasingly in our favor," said Sir Eric. "It has continued steadily to test the strength between the enemy submarine and the measures we and our allies have taken for combating that menace. There have been occasional interludes, such as the exit of the Goeben and the Breslau and the recent raid by enemy destroyers on the Dover patrol. Occasional raids on our convoys and the English coast are a natural outcome of the blockade of the enemy trying to harass the blockading fleet. The exit of the Goeben and the Breslau (from the Dardanelles) was a raid of a similar character. The Goeben was re-floated, and while the reports justify the belief that she was damaged, we must for the present treat her as a still efficient engine of war. The loss of the Breslau is a serious one for the enemy in that area, and much outweighs from the military viewpoint the loss of our Raglan and M-28 (British monitors sunk during the engagement with the Goeben and the Breslau outside the Dardanelles)."

"The Dover raid is, in a way, a satisfactory incident. It has been commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the straits of Dover had been prevented by nets and obstructions since the early days of the war. That is not true, and undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through, even toward the end of last year. A more vigorous policy was adopted recently and the surface barrier is now maintained day and night across the channel. At night patrolling craft numbering more than 100 burn flares, so that any submarine attempting to pass would be seen and the chance of being engaged."

"To raid this barrage the enemy came out on the night of Feb. 14. I cannot comment on the incident, because the admiralty in Dover has ordered a court martial to elucidate it, but I can pay tribute to the heroism and devotion of the men who, after being hammered by the warships maintained their patrol and went out again the next morning and ever since. Everything possible is done to protect them."

"Night raids of this kind always can be undertaken by a determined enemy and are a tribute to the efficiency of the work of the barrage. In previous statements I dealt chiefly with the naval situation in home waters. That is not due to a lack of appreciation of the importance of the other theatres, including the Mediterranean."

Sir Eric alluded at this point to the fact that the water area of the British Isles had been the enemy's chief field for submarine operations and that with American help the greatest successes against the submarine had been obtained in those waters. He said, however, that 30 per cent. of the losses of merchant ships was accounted for by the Mediterranean, and that conditions there had been more difficult to meet, the resources having been less adequate and success against the submarine less satisfactory.

"It became increasingly evident," continued Sir Eric, "that as our resources improved we would be able to turn our attention more to the Mediterranean. I recently went to Rome for a meeting of the Allied naval committee, and inspected the naval establishments in the Mediterranean, including those of the Greek navy. British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in the reorganization of their navy, which already is co-operating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service."

"The meeting of the committee in Rome was representative of all the Allies with naval forces in European waters. It accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals put forward by Vice Admiral Calhorne, British commander in chief in the Mediterranean. It agreed we should forthwith adopt and adapt to the Mediterranean the same measures that have given suc-

Wednesday, March 6

They are accused of the murder of Thomas Pannill in the riot at the Key-stone club last January. "It is sufficient to show that either of the accused counselled, aided, abetted, or commanded the act which resulted in death. It is not claimed by the state in the information furnished in this case that Thomas fired a shot."

Judge Kellogg instructed the jury at length regarding the law and procedure, defining the various degrees of homicide, and the method in which the grand jury should proceed to act upon the presentments made to them. Each witness was called separately and questioned and the proceedings occupied considerable time. Many of the frequenters of the place were also present to tell what they knew of the affair which resulted in the death of Pannill.

Intense interest is manifested today in the proceedings of the grand jury. Corridors of the county court house were crowded with witnesses and others interested in the proceedings. Previous to the cases at 1 o'clock for dinner the witnesses who had been called were Lafayette E. Evans, a civil engineer; Dr. S. M. Garlick, medical examiner; Graves, known as "Pickles"; Rupert Kelly, known as "Pickett"; Charles Winter, the last three colored; Policeman Harry Green, Sergeant James A. Burns, Burns was the last witness before lunch hour.

Other policemen waiting to be called were Policemen Thomas N. McNamara, Edward J. McCarthy, Charles Fitzgerald, Daniel Broley. Several frequenters of the place who have been held at the jail on breach of the peace charges, really as witnesses, were brought down from the jail to give testimony.

At the conclusion of the testimony of Sergeant Burns, Sheriff Simeon Pease took the members of the grand jury to the Stratford for dinner. It is not expected the presentments will be returned to the court until late this afternoon.

No grand jury which has been summoned in this county has had so large a number of witnesses to appear before it, 24 witnesses having been subpoenaed to attend today. Whether all will be heard is a matter for the jury to determine.

Edward Doll and Texas were present and listened to the examination of the witnesses, and were privileged to ask questions if they so desired. They are not allowed to call witnesses in their own defense.

NO MESSAGES YET TO JAPAN

Washington, March 6.—It was authoritatively stated today that the United States has sent no communication to Japan on the subject of action in Siberia and that if any views of this government are expressed they probably will be conveyed to Great Britain, through which the United States has received all its information on the subject.

It was further stated that the United States has not assented, dissented or protested, and that without any exchange of written communications, Japan already understands the friendly attitude of the United States and its disposition to take no part. In addition Japan understands that the United States credits her with disinterested purposes if action in Siberia should be taken.

At the same time it is understood that Japan understands the United States is giving thought to the moral effect in Russia of such action and would feel that the absolute necessity should be apparent before it is taken. These views have been expressed to Great Britain which as an intermediary advised the United States of Japan's views.

Villa followers dynamited the National Smithers, an American company at Magistral, Burago, killing Catherine Smith and Perclano Shau-ceda, and burned two ore trucks.

cess in the waters of the British Isles and the main anti-submarine operations decided on will be undertaken under Vice-Admiral Calhorne's orders.

Sir Eric described briefly his tour of the Mediterranean and then turned to the smooth working of the naval reorganization in Great Britain and the work of the Allied naval council in Versailles. Touching on the relations with the Allies and remarking that the naval forces in European waters soon would be augmented by a force of Brazilian war vessels, the first lord continued:

"It is perhaps natural that the co-operation between ourselves and the United States should be extremely close. I wish in behalf of myself and my colleagues to publicly to pay tribute to the wholehearted and generous devotion to the prosecution of the war which has governed the action of every representative of the United States navy with which we came into contact. The personnel of all ranks has the respect and esteem of the officers of the British navy."

"We have the advantage of constant consultations with Admiral Sims, who attends our daily staff conferences. We have American officers working in various sections of the British admiralty of exactly the same footing as British officers. The co-operation between the two nations is as nearly complete as possible."

FOUR TORPEDOES HIT VESSEL OFF PORTIN IRELAND

Belfast, Saturday, March 2.—The British liner Calgarian has been torpedoed off the Irish coast. There were 610 persons aboard, nearly 500 of whom have been landed at an Irish port. The Calgarian was struck by four torpedoes. Two officers and 46 men were lost.

The Allan liner Calgarian was a vessel of 17,515 tons gross, 568 feet long and 70 feet beam. She was built in Glasgow in 1914. The last report given out concerning the liner was in April of 1916, when she sailed from Halifax for England with Canadian troops.

A most unusual circumstance in connection with the sinking of the Calgarian is the fact that she was struck by four torpedoes. In no previous case had a merchantman been subjected to such a heavy attack by submarines.

NAVAL HONORS TO MEN WHO DIED ON AMERICAN FLEET

Base American Flotilla in British Waters, March 6.—The bodies of four American naval men who have died over here have just been shipped back home on board a United States naval supply ship. A brief funeral service—the first of its kind to be held here—took place on the quarter deck of the supply ship when the bodies, in sealed leaden caskets, were received on board. The ship had just finished unloading American supplies at a dock so that several hundred townspeople were able to witness the funeral service from points of vantage ashore.

All flags on the American and British men-of-war were half-masted during the service which was conducted by the chaplain of the American flotilla flagship. The coffins were placed in the center of the deck and each was covered with "Old Glory" while grouped about were several blue-jackets. The reading of the funeral services over the band from the flagship played "Nearer My God to Thee." Then the coffins were lowered into the ships hold. All the time the service was in progress the civilian on-lookers stood with bared heads.

One of the bodies was that of Dudley W. Queen, surgeon on one of the destroyers, who came to the navy from Texas and whose death is the first from disease since the arrival of the American forces over here. The other three were victims of accidents on board their ships. They were William Lusso, an electrician of Kansas City and Martin O'Callaghan and John Bourke, water tenders.

There also took place the other day the first burial of an American naval man at sea from an American destroyer over here. He was Willie Martin Goodrow, a machinist's mate whose home was in Charleston, S. C. He was killed in an accident on board ship and was buried in a U-boat infested area.

On O'clock on a bright January afternoon was chosen as the time for the service. The body was placed in a canvas casket. Draped with the stars and stripes, it rested on the after-deck of the ship while the blue-jackets listened to the Episcopal burial prayer read by their commanding officer. Then over the destroyer was brought a step for thirty seconds while four sturdy blue-jackets lowered the body of their shipmate over the starboard side of the vessel.

IDENTIFICATION TAGS ISSUED TO CAMP DEVENS MEN

Camp Devens, March 5.—Identification numbers have been issued to the soldiers at the cantonment and are now being used in conjunction with their names on official business. The numbers, which will appear on a small disk to be worn by the soldier, are given to every man in the army. These numbers will serve as the sole identification mark on a soldier when he goes into action in Europe.

If a soldier's identification is wanted upon his being killed, wounded or for other reasons, the records will be consulted and his name will be found beside the number he carries. To prevent possible difficulties, soldiers of the same surname will not hold consecutive numbers. No soldier is allowed to tell his number.

The system holds two advantages. One is that, in the event of capture by the enemy, the identity of the prisoner, he be much more easily ascertained. The second advantage is that it is a check against spies. Where formerly an enemy might find a dead soldier's uniform and learn who he was from his identification card, which bore his name, now he can only put on the dead man's number. In coming to a strange outfit, if asked his name, outfit, etc., his answers should correspond to the information beside the number he wears, and listed at headquarters. The identification card bearing only a number therefore is useless where that bearing a name and company would insure considerable safety to a spy.

FRUIT GROWERS WILL ORGANIZE

Springfield, Mass., March 5.—Representative fruit growers of New England met here today to organize a New England Fruit Growers' Exchange. The general form of organization will be modeled somewhat on the lines of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, recently incorporated in this state.

Those who have been active in the preliminary work include Howard W. Selby of this city, Prof. S. C. Sears, Amherst; J. T. Gear, Three Rivers; H. L. Frost, Arlington; Stancil Hale, South Glastonbury; George Drew, Greenwich, Conn.; Elijah Rogers, Southington; Charles E. Lyman, Middlefield, Conn.; Norris Barnes, Yalesville; Prof. Guy C. Smith, Storrs; J. S. Murdock, Providence; and H. W. Hathaway, Tiverton, R. I.

EVACUATION OF RUSS CAPITAL ON AS HUNS CONTINUE ADVANCING

BOLSHEVIK COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADDRESSES NOTE OF PROTEST TO INVADERS, REMINDING THEM PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED—GOVERNMENT REMOVES TO MOSCOW.

London, March 6.—The evacuation of Petrograd has begun. Three state ministries, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, have started to leave the capital, from which the population also is fleeing hastily.

An official Russian statement received here today says Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander in chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commands saying the Germans and Austrians are still fighting, notwithstanding the conclusion of peace. He asks whether the German high command has taken all steps necessary for cessation of hostilities.

The Bolshevik government proposes to declare Moscow the Russian capital and Petrograd a free port.

Emperor William, according to Amsterdam advices has telegraphed a message of congratulation to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on the "glorious conclusion" of the war on the Eastern front. The telegram, as quoted in a Berlin dispatch, says further:

"Now the costly prize of victory in the long struggle is in our hands. Our Baltic brethren and countrymen are liberated from Russia's yoke, and again may feel themselves Germans. God was with us, and will continue to aid us."

In another telegram to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the Austro-German commander in chief on the Eastern front, says a Berlin dispatch, the Kaiser congratulates him that after 3 1/2 years of struggle the German armies have called a halt to the "Russian army, which, with an overwhelming superiority of numbers, threatened our country."

New York, March 6.—Cable dispatches are being received by the Associated Press directly from its Petrograd office. Although wire communication has been interrupted frequently of late, particularly in Finland, conditions apparently have improved. A dispatch filed in Petrograd on Tuesday by the chief of the Associated Press staff in Russia reached New York at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The correspondent said one of his assistants was in Volodga with Ambassador Francis and another had been sent to Moscow to report the all-Russian congress of workers' and soldiers' deputies next week, at which the question of peace or war will be decided. The correspondent also said he intended to remain in Petrograd unless the government should be moved to some other point, in which event he would proceed to the new capital.

Covington, Ky., March 6.—With one bandit dead and a suspect in custody the police of three cities, Covington and Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., are searching the river front for the third member of the gang that held up a meeting of the Ninth Ward Building association of Covington last night and killed two of the directors and wounded a third, the latter the chief of police of Covington. One of the bandits was killed by Chief Klempner after he had shot down the two directors, Andrew Nordmeyer, 63, and John Rehm, 33. Nordmeyer was president of the association.

The six directors of the association had just been called to order by President Nordmeyer when the three bandits leaped into the room and with drawn revolvers demanded the money on the table, which amounted to about \$2,300. Rehm attempted to hide the cash box and fell across the table dead, with a bullet through his head. The other directors made a wild rush for safety, as all three of the bandits had opened fire with their revolvers and Nordmeyer fell into the arms of his son, also shot through the head. Chief Klempner, in civilian clothes, returned the fire and was shot through the cheek, but not before one of his bullets had reached the heart of one bandit.

When the bandits dashed from the place they shot their way through the crowd in front, attracted by the fire, to an automobile.

TORPEDO HOLE REPAIRED, SHIP IS STRUCK AGAIN

An Atlantic Port, March 6.—The American steamer Armenta, formerly a German merchantman, lies beached and badly damaged on the British coast after being torpedoed by a German submarine. It was beached by the crew of the Armenta's crew here today. The attack took place on Feb. 9, about three weeks after Secretary Daniels made public the details of a similar attack on the Armenia in December.

The sailors arriving today, 33 in number, said that after the Armenta was hit by a torpedo, the crew of 5,464 tons gross, was torpedoed the first time, in the English channel on Dec. 5, she was beached and temporarily repaired by means of a wooden patch placed over the hole. Most of the cargo was saved.

The vessel renewed her voyage on Feb. 8, bound for a British dry dock to have an iron patch placed instead of the wooden one. At 12:30 a. m. the next day a submarine sent a torpedo into her hull and again she was forced to beach, the crew said, and it was a question whether she could be saved.

The Armenia left Baltimore with grain last November for a European port. She was under the same name when owned by German interests.

Secretary Daniels on Jan. 20 made public some extracts of the report of the Armenia's commander regarding the first attack. These showed that the armed guard stuck to their guns and the wireless operator to his apparatus and that the crew displayed coolness throughout.

GETTING READY TO TELL DATE OF NEW DRAFT

Washington, March 5.—Announcement of the date of the next draft is imminent. The provost marshal general's office has prepared "an important announcement" which is believed to deal with the time and method of summoning the second levy. The best opinion is that that of the men will move to camp in April.

Publication of the announcement is held up for action by congress on pending amendments to the selective service act. The most important of the proposed changes, in the opinion of Provost Marshal General Crowder, is that which will give him authority to base state quotas on the total number of men in class A1 instead of the total number registered.

Preparations have been made for summoning the remaining negroes certified under the first draft.

KILL TWO AGED MEN DEFENDING NEIGHBORS' CASH

When neighbors broke into the home of Santa Chaleido, at 34 Trowel street, at 5:45 this morning they found Santa Chaleido, an employee of the American Tube & Stamping Co., dead, his daughter, Candia, unconscious, and the cat in the kitchen dead from the effects of gas poisoning. Chaleido's wife, who slept in another room of the apartment, escaped without any ill effects from the poisonous gas which was pouring from a gas stove used for heating.

A call was at once sent in to the Emergency hospital and Dr. Gavias accompanied the ambulance. Upon arrival at the Chaleido home it was discovered that the man had been dead for some time.

Mrs. Chaleido, fortunately occupied another room and appeared to have escaped the fumes which filled one of the bedrooms and the kitchen and ere so strong that the house cat near the kitchen stove was killed while it slept.

Mrs. Chaleido was brought to the hospital for treatment, but outside of suffering from shock it was found she was unhurt by the deadly fumes and she vigorously refused to be treated.

According to the testimony of neighbors, fumes of gas escaping from beneath the doors of the Chaleido apartment attracted their attention when they began to stir about breakfast time. Failing to receive any answer to their loud knocking at the door they decided to force an entrance. They found Chaleido and his 13-year-old daughter Candia in one of the bedrooms. The man was dead and the girl at the point of death. Mrs. Chaleido had to be roused from a sound sleep nothing the worse for her experience.

"Successful raids also were carried out by our troops last night north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens."

"Southeast of Gouzeaucourt a hostile raiding party was repulsed."

"Additional prisoners and a machine gun were taken by us as a result of these encounters."

"The Public Service Commission in New York issued an order for the B. R. T. to have time tables on all cars where passengers may see them."

ENGLISH IN RAID NEAR BULLECOURT

London, March 6.—"English troops raided the enemy's trenches early this morning east of Bullecourt and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns," says today's war office. "Our casualties were slight."

"Successful raids also were carried out by our troops last night north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens."